

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

A New Man.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, who yesterday vetoed the Aldermen's resolution to rewoke the license of the Brooklyn railroads, was not the same Mayor who, when the roads were first tied up by the strikers, stirred up the inevitable lawlessness impending by saying that he was in sympathy with them. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, who replied to the Aldermanic representatives of the rioters' organization that their illegal act was capable of no effect "except mischief," and that he should see to it that the fundamental right of every man freely to work on such terms as satisfy him, shall be recognized and protected," is a magistrate of law and order, of faithfulness to the im partiality of his public trust, and entitled to the public respect.

We congratulate Brooklyn that after an unexampled turmoil the Mayor has thus finally asserted the fundamental principle of equal rights and liberties to all, and e particularly congratulate the Hon. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

Touching the Bottom of It.

A remark contained in a letter from JOHN GALLAHER of Boston, is so timely and to the point that in order to give it a more distinct prominence we will consider it here. It was written after the prolonged period of riot and its indecent encouragement from without by various agencies, had been capped by Judge GAYNOR's extraordinary letter to that "legalized humbug," as Mr. GALLAHER puts it, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. GALLAHER thus concludes:

" When we find Aldermen, Police Commissioners, Mayor, editors, and Supreme Court Judges, egging igsorant men to commit rapine and murder, how long will it be before the liberty that took our ancestor ands of years to gain shall be as dead as

Is there a boy out of the primary schools of this country who can't appreciate the weight of Mr. GALLAHER's question !

Raids.

With the recurrence of cold weather in February, comes a revival of police raids, and the wonder is that the perpetual reformers, who have so many interesting schemes, have not given any attention to a salutary reform of this matter.

It is a violation of law, an offence against the Penal Code, for a person to maintain what is called a "disorderly" house, or one devoted to gambling or opium smoking.

The offender should be apprehended by a warrant, and the service of such a warrant is never resisted. In fact, the defendant usually has no motive for escaping.

Instead, however, of the arrest of the delinquent in an orderly manner, as a robber, forger, or intoxicated person is arrested, platoon of policemen make what is called a descent. They seize hold of every one in sight and some persons out of sight. A number of individuals guilty of no legal offence are taken on a winter's night through the streets to jail. They are incarcerated, and the next morning, on being arraigned in court, all are honorably discharged. Next night another such farce is gone through with, and so it continues to the injury of justice, and as an agency for oppression and blackmail.

The law allows an arrest only where there is "probable cause" for believing that the arrested person has committed, or is about to commit, a crime. The arrest of a person who has committed no crime, and is in fact not accused of committing a crime, for the purpose simply of having him discharged next morning, is in itself a violation of law.

Damsen's Defence.

Against numerous and increasing charges of grotesque and scandalous incompetency im. DAMSEN, the Sherit defends himself with vigor and spirit in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Plattdeutsche Post and Hanseatisch Festjournal.

According to that authority, Damsen en listed in 1870 in the First Hanseatic In fantry Regiment, No. 76, attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps. He enlisted for the period of one year, but how much of that year he served our contemporary does not state. This detail, which might otherwise seem unimportant, becomes of value when it is remembered that DAMSEN on Jan. 1 enlisted in the service of the city as Sheriff for the period of three years; and there is no one so sanguine as to suppose that from present appearances he will serve longer than three months, if so long.

Precisely what were the military services of Damsen, the warrior, is not known. Like SOLON SHINGLE, whose "father fit into the Revolution," he "driv a baggage wagon." DAMSEN may have been, so to speak, a soldier by proxy. The German records of the strife of 1870-71 bear frequent and honorable mention of those chieftains, von MOLTRE, VON STEINMETZ, and VON MAN-TEUFFEL, whose military achievements were the glory of German arms, but we find no mention of DAMSEN.

He was a private, and it is known only that he took part in the battle of Weissenburg, or rather that he was seen in the ranks before the beginning of the battle. This is what a fragmentary record, addressed to the Berlin War Office, is said to contain on the subject of DAMSEN. It is the only evidence at hand of his prowess as a warrior. We quote (attesting the accuracy of the translation, but not, of course, the accuracy of the statements, which were in Plattdeutsch):

"Private Damses of the Seventy-sixth Infantry was a enspicuous figure at the muster of Aug. 4, 1870. He were a huge blue coat with brass buttons as large as the size of Pomeranian goose eggs. He wore sailor's frousers, bagging at the knees, and his high riding boots of red morocco had spurs. Upon his head was a black oxidized iron helmet, to the top of which were affixed two peacock feathers. His knapsack, with '70' conspicuously upon it, was strapped to a carbine, with two revolvers, a dagger, a dirk, a battle axe, and two tomahawks. In his right hand he carried a hugspear somewhat resembling an auctioneer's wand in use in the United States of America, and in his left nd he carried a tin pail, uncovered, which bore blance to the tin receptacle for beer in transit from a saloon to the home of a consumer, and called

This was before the opening of fire, and the official records stop abruptly at this point. That Private DAMSEN took an active part in the battle of Weissenburg probably is known, but how active a part he took even the Plattdeutsche Post does not tell us. His name does not appear in any of the official records after this, yet it is reasonable to believe that perhaps DAMSEN was one of the ruce of military giants anonymous in war bulletins. An explanation of the oversight may be furnished by the fact that, after Weissenburg, he may have served under one of the names which various SUN correspondents have bestowed upon him. Gen.

Post tells us. Everything else is conjectural.

Coming to the United States, DAMSEN eschewed war for the triumphs of peace and became a notary public on Avenue A. He forswore allegiance to the Kaiser WILHELM ments of the warrior and associated himself with Blumer, the Schwass, Friedman and FIEDLER, and CHARLEY MCLEAN to reform New York at \$20,000 a year as Sheriff. But he did not forget his Hansestic comrade in arms, IRE GOODMAN, who runs the Plattdeutsche Post, as RIDDER runs the Staats-Zeitung. The politicians say that it was Comrade GOODMAN who secured for DAMSEN HENRY LINDEMYER, the most responsible of his four sureties; and in consideration of this, DAMSEN appointed, on GOODMAN'S application to RIDDER, VICTOR HEIMBERGER as a deputy sheriff at a salary of \$2,500, paid by the people of the city of

New York. However that may be. THE SUN would not pluck a laurel from the brow, or clip a hair from the whiskers, of DAMSEN. His defence to the charge of scandalous incompetency is his martial service, and it is easy, nothing easier, to suppose that he made a better soldier than he is making a Sheriff. But how about his subordinates of the Sheriff's Hanseatic League? Was Blumer, awaiting trial for forgery, a color bearer in the Hanse infantry ! Was FIEDLER, from whom a prisoner escaped, a corporal? In what Hanseatic regiment did RIDDEE enlist ? Was KLEINAU, the auctioneer, a soldier with DAMSEN; WAS SCHWAB; WAS FRIEDMAN; was HENNING; was LAUB!

From what Hanseatic company or regiment did SEBASTIAN BENELER hail, the Barrow street cobbler who has been returning as "not found" men summoned for jury duty? The case of BENKLER is worthy of some attention. He is a shoemaker, and DAMSEN, who has probably never heard the old adage which admonishes the cobbler to stick to his last, selected SEBASTIAN as a server of jury notice process. The days of itinerant cobblers are at an end in this town; cobblers work in their shops, and SEBASTIAN appears to have waited for jurymen to present themselves in order that he might summon them. Failing in this, he returned the names of these jurymen as "not found," striking, therefore, with his awl, so to speak, at the very heart of law and justice, trial by jury.

We say to the Plattdeutsche Post, in all frankness and fairness, that the record of Damsen's military service in Schleswig and elsewhere is no defence for BLUMER, FIED-LER, or BENKLER, and we doubt very much whether it can be urged in mitigation of LIEBOW, SCHOEN, HARTNAGEL, BERING. BEHRE, HAEKELING, FELDHAMMER, BECKER. FREUDENTHAL, RAABE, RIDDER, WILDE-NAUER, or AMEND, the bond adjuster, fee collector, and all-round reformer, until recently a candidate for County Clerk on the Hanseatic ticket.

Partisanship and Bi-Partisanship.

Whatever the objections to a bi-partisan Police Commission, Boss PARKHURST and his retainers are precluded from making them, by their own acceptance and adoption of the principle in the last campaign.

The ticket made up and supported by them was constructed on that principle distinctly. It was a bi-partisan ticket, and not non-partisan as they now have the assurance to pretend. It was a fusion ticket arranged in accordance with political deals between the Republicans and the kicking Democrats; and the bargaining was over the spoils, for which the campaign was waged. The Republicans got the Mayoralty because otherwise they refused plumply and openly and persistently to make a deal, and without them there was no chance of electing the ticket and getting any of the spoils; but the kicking Democrats insisted on having the rest of the offices, and they got them

It was a combination made by professional politicians, in which each side got all it could out of the bargain. Every candidate put on the ticket was selected for purely political and partisan reasons only vor. Sheriff. President of the Board of Aldermen, Coroners, and even the two Judges. They were all professional politicians nominated for no other reason than that they were such. All of them were chronic office seekers, and none of them was possessed of any peculiar qualifications for public office, which would have induced his nomination on the ground of intrinsic fitness solely. Two of them, at least, were so totally unfit, morally and intellectually, that their selection was the most impudent and outrageous political bargain ever made in New York. Worse nen for their places could not have been picked out, and the effrontery of the Committee of Seventy in imposing on the confidence of the people by pretending that their shameless nomination was made wholly in the interests of reform, has never been exceeded in our politics. They are both adventurers and office seekers, with no qualities of mind or character entitling them to

any place in the public service. It was a bargain and sale ticket throughout and from top to bottom. Partisan support was bought with the price of offices. It was bi-partisan, with no trace of nonpartisanship in it. The Republicans put in the most votes, and they were paid with the best office. The kicking Democrata were bought with the rest. The sale of the spoils was conducted openly in the political shop of the Committee of Seventy, yet that same body of political traffickers have now the impudence to go to Albany to protest against the imitation of their methods by the Legislature as grossly wicked! The Republicans at Albany are simply insisting that they shall not be cheated in the bargain made with the Committee of Seventy. It is no wonder that they laughed after Boss PARKHURST had finished his ludicrous harangue about nonpartisanship having been the principle on which the notorious bargain was based.

The principle of bi-partisanship is unsound and mischievous wherever it enters. Government should be partisan, so that a distinct party can be held accountable for it. Political fusions like that of the last campaign in this city are always injurious in their consequences, always immoral. They are impossible except by the sacrifice of political principles essential to good government. They are always made in pursuance of bargains, in which the people are cheated for the profit of the political traffickers making them. Non-partisan-ship ? There is no such thing. It is sham and

A Triple Grab.

The GOFF grab bill is not merely a grab for extra salary and for extra patronage for GOFF. It is also a grab for a vast agency of power which under the American system of jurisprudence should be intrusted to no one individual. Heretofore the four Judges of the Court of General Sessions have taken turns in presiding in what is called Part I. YON MANNSTEIN commanded the Ninth At the beginning of each month, or term, as | their Southern competitors can obtain an

Army Corps; that much the Plattdeutsche | it is called in legal phrascology, the duty devolves upon that Judge who is assigned for service in Part I. to charge the Grand Jury, instructing its members in the law and in their powers and duties. The Grand Jury is composed of laymen, not lawyers, and it and became a member of the German-Amer- is incumbent upon them to accept as bindican Reform Union. He put aside the habili- ing the interpretation of the law as given from the bench at the beginning of each term. So long as the several Judges take turns in Part I, there is no damage, but the ROBERTSON bill seeks to make Goff the permanent presiding Judge in Part I., and thus the sole legal guide and instructor, in matters of law, of the Grand Jury, which has primary jurisdiction over all criminal cases.

To intrust this power, arbitrarily and irrevocably, to one man, making him, in fact, superior to and independent of the other Judges of the General Sessions Court, is a proposition so monstrous and a danger to justice and freedom so insidious that it ought to be stamped out at once.

The extra salary for Goff, indefensible though his grab for \$16,000 instead of \$14,000 is, seems of little account when compared with his lawless grab for despotic power in a court in which he is now in his fifth week of service.

The Last Act of the Hawaiian Drama.

The abdication of Mrs. Dominis should put an end to the attempts of Englishmen, Cuckoos, and half-breeds to upset the recognized Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The renunciation, however, of the pretensions to which only the underhand support of Messrs. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM gave a faint semblance of validity, should not exempt her from trial on the charge of fomenting the recent conspiracy, and if she is found guilty, she should be sentenced to deportation. Should she find her resources in exile somewhat straitened, we have no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND will pay her out of his own resources a sum equivalent to the stipend which was offered her two years ago, and of which he deprived her. The so-called "Princess KAIULANI" also has a moral claim on Mr. CLEVELAND, which, as a man of honor, he will most probably acknowledge.

Among the arrested agents of the conspiracy and rebellion, of which LILIUOKA-LANI is known to have been the prime mover, some now profess to be British subjects, and a few proclaim themselves American citizens of the Cuckoo species. Such men deserve no mercy on the score of nationality. They should have a fair trial, and, if found guilty, condign punishment in the exact sense of the word. Englishmen and Americans have no more right to levy war against the established republican Government in Honolulu, than they would have in Paris; and if they commit the crime of treason they must expect to suffer the same penalty in the former place that they would suffer in the latter. President Dole and his colleagues in authority owe it to themselves to hold the instigators of insurrection to a stern account. They would betray the cause which they personify, if they did otherwise. Justice, and lots of it, is what the janissaries of Mrs. Dominis should have dealt out to them, no matter what nationality they have disgraced.

Not the slightest attention should be paid by the Honolulu Government to any representations on the part of Minister WILLIS or of the British Consul, the aim of which is to secure for alleged Americans or Englishmen different treatment from that given to their native accomplices in crime. If any Englishmen or Americans were caught in overt rebellion, after martial law had been proclaimed, they may be lawfully tried by courts martial; if they were arrested under other circumstances, they will doubtless be arraigned before the regular tribunals, to which the Hawaiian Constitution gives jurisdiction in cases of high treason. The American people will tolerate no diplomatic interference on behalf of those who have been encouraged by the shuffling and dishonest course of our Executive to plot the over throw of a friendly power. If any Americans shall be proved to have been base wishes, their blood will be upon his head. Our hands are clear of it, and we have no pity to waste upon Mr. CLEVELAND's victims. Our sympathies are reserved for the gallant, upright, and high-minded men of sterling American descent, who have succeeded in planting free institutions in Ha waii, and in maintaining against great odds

a just and orderly administration. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the little Hawaiian republic, that Mr. CLEVE-LAND will be forced by financial exigencies to convoke the new Congress soon after the 4th of March. Experience has shown that he cannot be safely left in the uncontrolled exercise of executive authority. It was in a recess of Congress that his agent, WILLIS, made the infamous demand that President Dole, the head of a Government recognized by the United States, should abdicate in favor of the bloodthirsty LILIUOKALANI. It was during another recess that Mr. CLEVE-LAND recalled the American war ship stationed at Honolulu, and simultaneously at Washington addressed the emissaries of Mrs. DOMINIS as "Commissioners;" excused himself on the score of ill health from granting them the interview which he had promised; assured them that his conviction of the righteousness of their cause was unshaken, and expressed regret at the failure of his plans to seat their dusky mistress on a throne. Evidently a man who could do these things, is not fit to be trusted with the powers of a Chief Magistrate, except under the rigorous and incessant supervision of Congress. It is because he would like for some months to have a free hand in Hawaii and elsewhere that Mr. CLEVELAND deplores the impending necessity of convoking a legislature which comes in great part fresh from the people, and represents their indignant disapproval of his course throughout his second term. But however unpleasant he may find it to face the new Congress at an early date, it looks as if he will have no alternative.

Gold Bonds from New York. Gold is the money of the commercial world. It has been the monetary standard of this country for sixty years. The threat of another standard, in the judgment of the financial masters of New York's city Government, has made it desirable that this fact should be announced and fortified with the declaration that when New York borrows money she will repay in the same measure that she borrows.

Comptroller Firch's scheme to meet the rising rate of interest and keep it at the low point where it has been for years past, with the specific pledge to pay back in gold, as a business proposition is as sound as the metal he proposes to deal in.

Those of the New England cotton-mill

owners who have smiled for some years at the

thought of Southern competition, are growing

serious over it. They have become aware that

Alderney Eggs. From the Philadelphia Record An up town milk depot sign reads: "Alderney milk, utter and eggs."

abundance of capital and of labor, can get as many skilled operatives from the North as may be needed, can manufacture the finer grades of goods, and can market both the coarse and the fine grades more cheaply than they can be marketed from New England, Some of the Northern mill owners who had established branches in the Carolinas and Georgia, are transferring their plants to these States because

of the superior facilities obtainable there. The truth is that the change, which began in a small way a few years ago, has steadily in-creased in magnitude, and has become a matter of gravity more especially for Massachusetts and Connecticut. It is folly to try any longer to belittle that change

To clean the streets of this city as they ought to be cleaned, would probably cost \$4,000,000 a year. Col. Wanne should have money enough to do the job properly. But first of all the statute compelling him to pay men \$2 a day should be repealed. The market price of labor should not be exceeded

for the work of street sweeping. There were few battles in the civil war in which New Yorkers now take so much pride as the affair of Roanoke Island, which occurred thirty-three years ago to-day. Not that this battle was fought by New York troops alone, for regiments from Massachusetta, Connecticut, de Island, and New Jersey played a creditable part in it; but the critical charge of the day was made in a particularly gallant style by the Ninth New York, commanded by Col. Christopher Rush Hawkins. The Confederates had strongly intrenched themselves on Roanoke Island, which commanded the approach to

Albemarie Sound, and its capture by the Unionists would have unlocked the back door of Norfolk and given them the control of several important canals and railroads. No less than five forts, mounting thirty heavy guns, had been constructed on the island, and a flotilla of gunboats gave the enemy additional means of defence. The island is nine miles long and three wide at its broadest part, while the only road running through it was guarded, at a place where swamps extended on each side to the water's edge, by a masked battery of three guns. While the Union gunboats engaged some of the forts the troops landed, and shortly after daybreak on Feb. 8, 1862, began the attack on the masked battery. The fight was kept up until the ammunition of the navy howitzers was giving out, when Col. HAWKINS offered to charge His men formed with fixed bayonets, and at the word charged at double quick along the causeway, leaping over fallen trees and other obstructions which the Confederates had placed there, yelling "Zon! Zou! Zou!" The onslaught was irresistible, and the enemy were completely routed, the Zouaves pursuing them some dis tance up the road. In a short time 2,675 Con federates were taken prisoners, and the island with all its forts was in full possession of the Unionists, who suffered a total loss of 47 killed and 198 wounded. The loss of the Confederates,

It would be a misfortune for the world if the French people were to disappear from it. We have heard for a good while of the small birth rate in France, under which the births per year were less numerous than the deaths. and we have seen computations by statisticians that if this disproportion between the births and deaths were kept up for a certain period of years, there would not be a Frenchman on the face of the earth at the end of that period. We would have been sad over this prospect if we had believed it could ever be realized; for the world would be flatter than it is if the French were not in it. A crowd of Germans, or Englishmen, or even Irishmen, could never make up for the lost French.

owing to the protection afforded by their breast

We are happy to be able to relieve any apprehension which may have been created by the statisticians. France herself, ever ready for any emergency, has come to the relief of the world. The French Government has just issued the population returns of 1893 (we ought to have those of 1894 by this time), and they are joyful. There was an excess of births over deaths in the year 1893, not a heavy excess, but still encouraging. The number of French in France at the end of the year was greater by 7,146 than at the beginning. The record looks all the better when we compare it with that of the previous three years, during which the births fell 80,000 behind the deaths. It is a record which gives evidence that the tide has turned; and, if last year was as good a year as the previous one, the growth of population must be such as to knock out all the computations of the pessimistic statisticians, most of whom, by the way, are either Germans or Englishmen.

It is first-rate news for France. The army must be kept up. It is good news for the world. We could not afford to lose the French. How enough to try with powder and shot and | dull old Europe would be without French politists, and novelists and women, without French esprit or pensée, or élan or fatigue or other things that belong almost exclusively to France!

France and the French are great. The Germans, English, Italians, West Africans, p. others had better not indulge in any hope of the disappearance of the French.

The woman politicians of Colorado are pressing to the front. The Denver papers give astonishing accounts of them. They push through the Legislature the bills which they introduce; they are Presidents of political clubs and bosses of districts (a woman may be a boss); they serve on juries; they deliver red-hot speeches: they hold plenty of offices, and want nore; they make the men stir around. The Governor is afraid of them; the Democrats are good-natured toward them; the Republicans take advantage of them; the Populists turn away from them as traitors; ex-Gov. WAITE talks about them in a way they don't like. There are no other woman politicians like those of Colorado. The men there are up to the necl in politics; the women are in politics up to the top of the flowers that decorate their high hats, In Nevada, the women vote and can hold office; but the Nevada women have never pushed much to the front in politics, and their influence upon parties and upon legislation has been slight. It is the Colorado women alone who know how to shake up things. The only privilege at their command which they have not yet taken advantage of is that of joining the militia; but they are not likely to remain long out of the armories, for some of their leaders want to get up a regiment. When got up, it will be, so far as we know, the only regiment of women outside of Dahomey. They certainly cannot wear the costume of the King of Dahomey's woman body guard, not in the winter time.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

Some Ideas of a Frank Philosopher. From the Daily Press, Republican.

The Power of Removal bill makes the Mayor of the city its autocrat. He will lack only the power of life and death to realise the dream of a Stuart prince. It is alleged that public sentiment approves and requires the enactment of this bill, and notody seems to have strength of mind enough to deny it. We shall go so far as to say, however, that it is undemocratic and dangerous. When the next boss rises from the ashes of Nov. 6 he will find things very much to his liking.

Spaamodic reform is full of perils, and the most serious is a tendency to centralize power on the theory that that is the way to fix responsibility. This idea has been behind all the absurd and conflicting changes which have been made in our plan of rouncipal gov-ernment during the last thirty years. Instead of operating to simplify and purify, they have proved to be each a better tool in the hands of the politicians. And the lesson of it all is than nothing will take the place of a general and constant attention on the part of the public to the every-day obligations of citizenship.

The Power of Removal bill may be all right for Mayor Strong and for the existing situation. But as a permanent feature of city government it is just about he most victous scheme that could be invented When our present spasm of indignation is over and we have been inited to sleep again and the forces of corruption come sneaking and smirking to the front with the present band of reformers tooting their praises and thorper's Weekly printing their pict and calling them the "New Tammany," what a rest of joy and other things this power of removal will provide for them!

WHO SHALL HAVE THE STARS? Two Brigadier-Generals and Two Colonels
Are Soon to Be Promoted,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- After many setbacks in the last half dozen years, Gen. Schoffeld has at length secured his coveted promotion to be Lioutenant-General, and attention is turned to the other promotions that will result. A new Major-General and a new Brigadier are called for, and since the retirement of Cen. McCook month after next will renew this necessity, practically two double stars and two single stars are now under consideration.

It has generally been regarded as settled, however, that the two vacancies in the grade of Major-General will go respectively to Gen. Ruger and Gen. Merritt. These officers are not only the two highest in their grade, but are eminently suited to the new commands by ability, character, and experience. Both, also, have excellent records of service. Both, as it happens, are natives of New York and graduates of the Military Academy.

Gen. Ruger's service before the civil war was brief, since, soon after his appointment to the Corps of Engineers, in 1854, he resigned from the army, and practised law in Janesville. But when the war broke out he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel of an infantry regiment in Wisconsin, the State where he resided, and from which he had been appointed to West Point. In November, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General. He served during the war, both at the West and the East, receiving the brevet of Brigadier-General in the army for his services at Gettysburg, and a brevet of Major-General of Volunteers for services at Franklin. At the close of the war he became Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, later was transferred to the command of the Eightsenth. and was promoted to be Brigadier-General in the army in March, 1886. Among his services since the war those rendered a few years ago in quelling the revolt among the Crow Indiana may be especially mentioned.

Gen. Wesley Merritt's record in the civil war was one of notable success. Appointed from Illinois, he graduated from West Point in 1860, and was assigned to the Second Dragoons, afterward the Second Cavalry. Promotion was rapid in those days, and he had become a Brig-adier-General of Volunteers in the summer of 1863. His service was with the Army of the Potomac, and a string of brevets from Major up to Major-General inclusive, in the regulars, and of Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg. Yellow

rotomac, and a string of brevets from Major up to Major-General inclusive, in the regulars, and of Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Five Forks, and the final Virginia campaign, attest his soldierly conduct, while he was also made a Major-General of Volunteers specifically for gallant services.

The other four officers in the same grade, Brig. Gens. Brooke, Wheaton, Otts, and Forsyth, all have distinguished records, but it is felt that no reason exists for passing over the seniors in their favor. Indeed the next two in rank, Gen. Brooke and Gen. Otts, do not retire until 1902, whereas Gen. Ruser's active service will end in 1897, and Gen. Merritt's in 1900. This would be an additional reason for the choice of the two seniors, were any required, since after their retirement the other two officers mentioned will have their turn at the double stars.

But when we come to the two Colonels who are to be promoted the probabilities of selection become much more puzzling. The highest in rank is Col. W. R. Shafter, First Infantry, who began his career in 1801 as First Lieutenant of the Seventh Michigan Infantry, and the following year became Major of the Nineteenth. Early in 1864 he was made of olonel of the Seventeenth United States Colored Infantry. His brevets were those of Colonel in the regulars for Fair Oaks and Brigadier-General of Volunteers for services during the war. At the reorganization has faceage Leutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first 17 General Colonel of the Forty-first 17 General Colonel of the Forty-first 17 General Colonel of the Forty-first 18 General Colonel of the Forty-first 18 General Colonel of the Forty-first 19 General Colonel of the

As a Cosmopolitan Philosopher Sees Us. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being a disciple of Democritos, the laughing philosopher, and not a citizen of the United States, I enjoy myself immensely in this country, the land of the fool and the home of the knave.

The Frenchmen have a saying, "Le ridicule tue," Here it is fashionable to make a fool of one's self; here is the place for the Herlin motto: Ein jedes blamirt sich, so gut er kann!

Your code contains about nine foolish laws to every good one, and the legislative bodies are continually adding to the former. It has come to pass now that, after taking care of body and to pass now that, after taking care of body and mind of the citizens in a general way, the law-makers are going to attend to the minor details. They will regulate the wages and salaries of the citizens, the hours of work and sleep, the size and form of hats, the color, cut, and lining of clothes; and the court reporter of the near future will have to send copy like the following:

"John Deolittle was fined \$10 by Justice Cohn in the Essex Market Police Court for exhibiting his legs in light blue pants, a color prohibited by law. Mr. Oldhog, the venerable merchant, was sent to the Island for thirty days by the same court. The brim of his hat exceeded the legal width by one-quarter of an inch. Miss Melpomene Hunter seems to have a supreme disregard for law. She was caught yesterday by Policeman Dustheast wearing a pair of brown shoes with high heels, while yellow ones with green the and low heels are obligatory. When the offensive shoes were being confiscated the Justice was shocked to find that her stockings were also of an unlawful design. It being her third offence, the Court gave her the full penalty of the law.

"Mrs. Blooslood had her servant girl, Selma Lorenzea, arrested because the latter refused to wear petticoats and riightgowns in the national colors, as provided by act of Congress."

And so forth ad libitum:
Truly, the Americans are the free and glorious nation they claim to be:

O. Alternaxane, 101 Rector street. mind of the citizens in a general way, the law

O. ALTERKNABE, 101 Rector street. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Protest from the North German Lloyd, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and indignation at the reflections cast upon the Ger man merchant marine in the article entitled 'The North Sea Tragedy," on the title page of the THE SUS of Sunday last. German mariners the THE SUN of Sunday last. German mariners, officers and men-and examination will apply particularly to those of the North German Lloyd—have too often demonstrated their devotion to duty, their fidelity to their vessels and their passengers at the absolute risk of their own lives, to permit that such a sinr should be cust upon them. The result of the meliminary investigation, cabled us by our company, directly contradicts the "stories" told.

Obtaineds & Co.

Twenty-two Tickets for a Dollar To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIET If the Manhatta L would fisure and self twenty two tickets for one dol-lar they would be the satures thereby, for it would in-crease their traffle, and thousands of tickets yearing would be lost, or have used, by carebys usuals, has not by a

WORCESTER, Feb. 7.-The United Armenian Societies of America have signed a petition to the great powers of Europe, which is in the nature of an appeal for justice and a demand for home rule for Armenia. Six copies of it have been drawn up and will be mailed to-day to the governments of Great Britain, France, Ger-many, Austria, Russia, and Italy.

THE CHICORA'S ONE SURVIVOR. Small Tellow Bog, and His Name, Like His Experience, Is Hough.

From the Chicago Times. Henron Hanson, Mich., Jan. 27.—In a warm corner of the big railway freight house stands a wicker basket. In the basket, which is filled with cotton, lies a little yellow skys terrier. You nay to the basket "Come, Hough," and the cover pops open and thirty-five pounds of yelping, wiggling, joyous skye terrier jumps up to lick your hands. And that little yellow dog, with his snappy eyes and his cestatic yelp, is the only living thing that has come from the steamer Chicora. He is frost-bitten, bruised, and torn, but very much alive and very glad of it, for despite his bruises he wags his little tall with furious enthusiasm whenever a voice he knows says "Come, Rough."

but very much alive and very grad of it, for aspite his bruises he wags his little tail with furious enthusiasm whenever a voice he knows says "Co ne, Rough."

Farmer Selom Cutler heard a great scratching and meaning at his kitchen door when he rose to build the fire last Tuesday morning. He opened the door and Rough, covered with ice and almost blind, flopped into the kitchen. Solom Cutler picked up the bedraggled little waif and carried it tenderly into his wife's bedroom. She said, "Poor little thing," and promptly got out a box of ointment, with which Rough was anointed. Then they put him in a basket and set the basket under the stove.

Rough was never beautiful. He is little and yellow—the kind of yellow that is pronounced "yaller"—and he has legs that can only be described as stumpy. He is little more than a foot long and his hair is touzzled and tangled. His eyes are of a washed-out green. Altogether Rough is not a beauty. There are those who have spoken of him as "ornery," but he is bright—wonderfully bright—and possessing an amount of strength and endurance truly marvellous. Rough's appearance of chronic and long-standing hard luck was several degrees accentuated when he came into Mrs. Cutler's hands. His skin was cruelly frost bitten, one of his paws was frozen, and he was covered with the form the tin of his little russet nose to the tip of his rigid little tail.

Farmer Cutler lives at Pottowotamic Park, eight miles north of St. Joseph. It is only a little station, and the inhabitants thereof are composed mostly of the occupants of the Cutler farmhouse. So it was late Thursday evening when Farmer Cutler now the supper Monday night. They heard the distress whistless—four short blasts, a pause, and four more blasts—as they sat down to supper Monday night. They heard the distress whistless—four short blasts, a pause, and four more blasts—as they sat down to supper Monday night. They heard the distress whistless—four short blasts, a pause, and four more blasts—as they sat down to supper Monday night.

inghts of a vessel heaving up and down way out in the lake.

"I guess she must be two miles out," said Solon. "I guess she is," said his wife. Then they slammed the door and sat down to supper. Thursday night, when told about the wreck of the Chicora, he at once thought of Rough. He had been wondering where Rough could have come from. They took the basket and the dog and drove into Benton Harbor. "Do you know this dog?" he said to a sailor he met near the docks. "Lord, yes; that's Rough. Where did you get him?" Cutler told the story, and the sailor said that Rough must have come from the wreck of the Chicora.

sailor said that Rough must have come from the wreck of the Chicora.

It seems that the dog has a great fancy for lake travel. All the year round he goes back and forth between Benton Harbor and Milwaukee on the Graham & Morton ships. He loves the water, the boats, and sailors, and the sailors love him. He went with the Chicora on her last trip—there are sailors who remember seeing him leave the dock and pass onto the main deck—and he is the only living thing to come back from her.

Pool and Billiards in a Church.

Pool and Billiards in a Church.

Prom the Boston Journal.

ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Adams Congregational Church recently dedicated a congregation house and parsonage containing some radical modern features. The house, besides containing more completely the features found in parish houses, has a bowling alley, a well-equipped gymnasium, and a billiard and pool room, the most radical feature of all. The auditorium has a platform with footlights, as near an approach to a stage as could well be built in connection with a church, even in the midst of liberal Adams folk. The church has a well-fitted kitchen, many tables, lots of table linen, sliverware, and dishes. It has reading rooms, class rooms, and a study for the pastor.

The bowling alley is in the basement, and is always full of merry youths at accessible hours. The gymnasium in the attic is constantly patronized. Last week a class of young men was organized and Prof. Seeley of Williams College was engaged for instructor. The young women nave become jealous, and it has been decided to prohibit the use of the gymnasium by the boys for several hours each day and turn it over to the girls, who are determined to form an athletic association, too.

The church is not selfish. It has thrown open the doors of its fine Congregation House to the whole community, believing that a bettering of social conditions is a step toward purification.

There are one or two of the old conservative element who look unfavorably upon the Congregation House and its well-patronized pool and billiard tables. One says:

"By and by there will be a saloon connected with every church. If you put in billiard tables, bowling alleys, and gymnasiums, and say as along as the boys will play they had better play at church, why not put in a bar, for as long as men will drink, why not let them drink at church?"

Wintersmith's Impossible Poker Situation. From the Washington Post.

A company of gentlemen assembled in an uptown hotel last evening fell to relating poker stories, and several of rare excellence, even if not of the latest vintage, were recounted.

"The late Jim Wintersmith," said one of the party, "unwittingly told the very best poker yarn I ever listened to. He was the hero of his own story, and laid the scene at Hot Springs, Ark. According to Mr. Wintersmith, he had experienced extremely bad luck in a series of plays, and made up his mind to try one more sitting, after which, if he falled to recoup, he would never more touch a card. Likewise If he won out enough to get even he would cease the fascinating pastime.

"He weighed in, so to speak, and there was a

He weighed in, so to speak, and there was a "He weighed in, so to speak, and there was a good big lack pot opened while the game was still young. Wintersmith observed that his own hand contained a straight flush of the kind dubbed royal, as it ran from the ten spot up to the acc. He raised, of course, both before and after the draw, only one man staying with him to the end and having the pluck to call him. Of course, he won a tremendous sum of money, He vowed that since then he had never had the sightest inclination to sit in a game of poker. "When Mr. Wintersmith had ended his story here one of the group to whom he was narrating here one of the group to whom he was narrating it innocently inquired, 'What did the other fellow hold?'

"Four jacka,' replied Wintersmith. Then everybody broke into a laugh, and the gentle-man from Kentucky had to own up that he had indulged in romance."

His Credentials Were Good. From the Kansas City Times.

Leavesworth, Kan., Jan. 18.—Edward B. Milliken, until recently City Clerk of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived at the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing to-day under sentence of two years for embezzling city funds while in office. He came alone, and had his admission ticket in his vest pocket. Arriving at the penitentiary he applied to the Warden for admission, and upon his showing his credentials the Warden was thunderstruck.

Milliken says he and the Guthrie Sheriff are old friends, and the Sheriff trusted him to convey himself to the penitentiary, it being a saving to the Sheriff of the expense of a trip from Guthrie. Milliken was sent up by the United States court, and to-morrow begins serving the two years' sentence.

Hasn't Missed a Trip in 37 Years.

From the Courier-Journal. NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.—Capt. W. G. Kidd onductor on the accommodation train runni Nashville, Jan. 25.—Capt. W. G. Kidd is conductor on the accommodation train running between Nashville and Pulaski, and has held the position since 1857. In all that time he has never inseed a trip; has never been reprimanded, and has never been reported to the company. Capt. Kidd is 72 years of age, but in activity is fully thirty years younger. Hale and hearty now, he says he expects to run the "accommodation" many years longer, and declares that he will die with the harness on.

Florida's Oyster-bearing Trees.

From the Courier-Journal.

The mangrove tree spreads in a curious way. As it grows, its branches dipover into the water and make fresh roots. To the dipping branches the opsters attach themselves, and thus it is that one can cut off a limb with four or five dozen cysters attached. These tree-grown opsters are not, as a rule, good to eat. They told me in southern Florida that it is always dangerous to ead orsters that are uncovered at any state of the tide. From the Courier-Jon

The Depths of Indignation

To the firstion of The Stra-No. The best thing we seer imbeelle Brooklynites can do is to form a vigilance consultee for our own protection. Our sollee are no good as a rule, and the policecourts only excite the contempt of fall-minded people. Blood-thirsty rioters are allowed to beat and murder the mor halfstarved and thinly clad non-union men who are trying to earn an honest living at the peril of their lives.

The question is where a vigilatee committee should start in to regulate matters. Whether with the Police

start in to regulate matters. Shether with the Police Justiers, Commissioner Welles, the police, or with the martierous rioters. Such as Gaynor, who encourage this discoverable they dare, should not escape the halter. Let somebody out! a meeting for the formation of a "Poace Committee," and you will see there is some life left in Brooklyn yei that is willing to shoulder a musket and use it where it will do the most good-whether it he upon men of high or low degree. Anarchy cannot rough in this country quite yet.

A GREAT-GRANDSON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Sattufactory.

From Life Ada (penalvely)—I hope you'll invite me to the wed-ing view you get married. If ack (boldly)—I'll invite you the first one, and if you ou'l scorp! there won't be any wedding.

His Repertory. From Bronklyn Life. " Does Morrison know anything about music?" "He knows that the correct productiation is 'Ver-

Canada Says Her Book Publishers Have

A

THE COPTRIGHT QUESTION.

TOBORTO, Feb. 7.-There is likely to be trouble over the copyright question. A deputation of publishers waited on Sir Mackensie Bowell, Premier of Canada, to-day and saked that the Government enforce the Canadian Copyrighs act, notwithstanding the objection of I publishers. It was said that the present state of affairs has resulted in the almost total annihilation of the Canadian book publishing business, The paper manufacturing business has also been injured immensely owing to the imperial act, which is practically prohibitive. The English and American publishers are trying to sup press one of the largest and most extensive industries of this country.

Premier Bowell said: "We believe that con-

federation gives us control over copyright. We must stand by our own act if we are to main-tain our rights. As far as possible we must get protection for the Canadians. In reference to bringing the present law into force, we have

bringing the present law into force, we have promised long ago that we will not do so until the whole matter has had the fuliest consideration in the Colonial Office."

Sir Charles Tupper, another member of the Dominion Cabinet who was present, said: "If the contention of the imperial authorities is correct the Canadian Confederation act is so much waste paper, and we have not responsible Government. We are going to fight out the question on these lines."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. At the suggestion of the King of the Belgians Os

ende will have a yachting week next June, to which foreign boats are invited.
On the Great St. Bernard, the monks are building a new and larger hospice, as travel over the Aosta Mas

tigny pass is increasing even in winter.

The Girton team of Cambridge played a match of hockey with Alexander College, the woman's college of Dublin University, and the game was a draw. At Krakow recently a theatrical manager obtained permission to perform "Julius Cassar," provided the oldiers "were not dressed in the uniform of the im-

perial and royal Austrian army."

In a Hungarian village recently a farmer tried to shoot his tenth wife and her father. He explained that the previous nine wives had all consented to be divorced when he asked them, but that this one had annoyed him by refusing, owing to the injudicious

advice of her father. Advice of her father.

A man named Slingsby, the last of the smugglers, died lately at nearly ninety in a workhouse in Kons. He belonged to the old race of half piratical smugglers we read of in Marryat and G. P. R. James, and giers we read of in Marryat and G. P. R. James, and figured in the trial of the Addington band in 1827, when he escaped prison by turning state's evidence. Bicycling has conquered the French Académie des Sciences. It announces as the subject for the Four-neyron mathematical prize for 1897: "The Theory of Motion, and More Particularly the Conditions of Sta-

bility of Velocipedic Apparatus (bicycles, safetica, &c.) in Rectilinear and Curvilinear Motion on Horizontal and Inclined Planes." J. Takasusu, a Japanese A. R. of Oxford, has trans lated into English a description of India and the Malay Islands, written twelve hundred years ago by I. Tsing, a Chinese Buddhist priest. The book de cribes the monastic life observed by the author in India, and contains a great deal of information geography, chronology, and literature.

At Westminster Abbey the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Henry Purcell, the composer, will be observed by the performance of a programme of his music, including the Te Deum in D, the first setting of the hymn to music by an English con In two hundred years Purcell has had only eight suc essors in the post of organist of the Abbey.

By the death of Professor Sir J. R. Seeley less than at Cambridge as well as that at Oxford. Though Pro fessor Seeley's fame with the general public rests on his "Ecce Homo," and "The Expansion of England," his best contributions to history are the "Introduction to the First Book of Livy," and the "Life of Stein." cal station has just been established by the Danish Government. It is provided with self-recording in-struments as well as the usual ones. Holm, who spent a year there ten years ago, found the mean tempera ture for the year to be 5 degrees Fahrenheit below the

In Paris there is a theatre to every 82,000 inhabi tants: in Berlin, one to 81,000; in Bordeaux, one to 84,000; in Budapest, one to 85,000; in Hamburg, one to 113,000; in Vienna, one to 188,000, and in London, one to 145,000. The proportion of theatres to popula-tion is greatest in Italy, however, where there is one for every 9,800 at Catania in Sicily, 15,000 at Florence, 20,000 at Bologna, 24,000 at Venice, 80,000 at Milas and Turin, and 31,000 at Rome.

A case of electricity generated by a plate of false teeth occurred recently in England. A man feeling a severe pain in his tongue consulted a doctor and a false teeth were fastened to the composition plate with two metals; they were connected by wires to noistened by the saliva, showed a current strong enough to cause ulceration and severe pain. The plate

end to the trouble. M. Raoul Pictet has been experimenting with cotton wool and other bad conductors at very low temperatures to test their power to prevent radiation. Coppe cylinders were cooled down to 170 degrees below zero centigrade and packed in layers of cotton wool of various thicknesses. The cylinders rose to 80 degrees below zero very quickly, whether naked or packed in cotton wool twenty inches thick, the cotton woo acting like a perfect conductor of heat. Above -80 degrees, however, the influence of the packing made itself felt, the rate of warming varying with the thick-

ness of the layer. On receiving the Testament recently presented to her on her birthday the downger Empress of China began to read it. The Emperor wished to see the book, and, growing impatient, sent a servant named Li to buy at the American Bible repository one Old Testament and one New Testament, writing the titles down with his own hand. The servant soon returned with the copy of the New Testament, complaining that a number of pages the corners of which had been turned down were misprinted. A more correct copy was substituted, and since then, according to the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, the Chinese royal family has been busy reading the Scriptures.

The great ordnance survey map of England, con taining over 198,000 sheets and costing during the last twenty years about a million dollars a year, is nearly completed. The scales vary from 10 and 5 feet to the mile for the towns, through 25 inches, 6 inches, 1 inch, 14 and 1-10 inch to the mile. The dealls are so minute that " the 25 and 6 inch maps show every bedge, fence, ditch, wall, building, and even ery isolated tree in the country. The 25-inch map ows in color the material of which every part of a building is constructed. The plans show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lamp post, railway, and fire ping."

At Bangalore, in southern India, granite slabs as

large as 60 by 40 feet and half a foot thick are quar ried by means of wood fires. A narrow line of fire, about seven feet long, made of dry logs of light wood, is gradually lengthened and moved forward over an even surface of solid rock. It is left in position till strokes with a hammer show that the rock in front of the fire has become detached from the main mass beneath; the burning wood is then pushed on a few inches. The rock keeps splitting about five inches below the surface. It takes about eight hours and 15 hundred weight of wood to set free a slab measuring 740 square feet. Afterward the plate is easily cul

with blunt chisels into strips 255 feet wide.

A remarkable collection of impressionist pictures ft by M. Gustave Caillebotte to the State has been refused by the French Government. Among the plo-tures are Masset's "Balcon" and "Ferume & la Man-tille Noire," Renoir's "Moulin de la Galette" and "Balancoire." the "Chom de Soldata," and "Terrasse d'un Café" of Degas, Claude Monet's "Déjeuner" and "Givre," a number of landscapes of Cezanne, and a larga well-selected series of typical works of the school. The conditions of the gift were that the col-lection should be kept intact and should be exhibited at the Luxembourg. 2. Califebotte had foreseen the refusal, however, and provided in his will that the paintings should be kept together and offered to the State again whenever an Administration was inclined

o sceept them. Three new quick firing guns are to be introduced into the British may: A 4-inch 25-pounder, a 12-pound
12 hundredweight gun, and a 12-pound 8 hundredweight gun, the last two using the same projection
but different charges of cordite. There are now four
teen different types of camion in use, each requiring
different projectiles and varieties of powder charges
the 11-ton sun of the Sancarel, the Arten sun of the 111-ton guns of the Sansparell, the 67-ton guns of the Resolution, the 43-ton guns of the Colossus, the 29-ton guns of the Centurion, the 22-ton guns of the Australia, the new 12-inch gun of the Majestic, the Austrains, the new livinent gan of the Majestle, the new winth quick firer, the winch breech loader and the filicia quick firer, the tirinch quick firer, the tipound and Spound quick firer, and the guns now introduced, without counting small hore machine guns. The possibility of confroing the animumition, even without considering the biunders of red taps, becomes a serious consideration.

Nothing New.

From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

Van Gabrier,—I see the fashion is coming in again for ladies to wear carrings. I suppose now you'll have to have your ears bored.

Miss Ehnul-I'm used to that.